

INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

DEFERRED MATTER.

THE STATE BANK.—The scandalous position of the State Bank of Indiana is beginning to attract the attention it deserves. There can be no mistake about one position, and the people are becoming convinced of it. Either the Bank is insolvent and cannot pay—or it is dishonest and will not pay. Let the truth be as it will, the sooner the people are made acquainted with it, the better it will be for them.

The following paragraphs are from the Mishawaka, Ind., *Tatoois*:

INDIANA MONEY.—When a bank remains in a state of suspension for five consecutive years, and shows no symptoms of resuming, but is constantly throwing her bills into market to buy up "exchange," we can neither look upon it as sound, nor good; or, if ever, it has become a serious and contentious affair. An offer to purchase, a quarter of a century ago, a small strip of land on our north-eastern border, soon ripened into a claim of title—and from it day to this, has been swelling and expanding, until it covers one third of the territory of a State, larger than all the rest of New England. A single mail carrier, wending his solitary way through the paths of the "highlands," is followed by small companies of post-wagons, gathering men, a succession by cutting and sending down the stream to a market, at the foot of the trees standing upon their margin. These are succeeded by formidable bands of pluniers under the eye of wealthy and respectable merchants, sweeping our forest, and encroaching on lands by the square mile, and so comes a *King's Recovery*, who, under the authority of His Majesty's bonds, facts and decrees, make permanent military establishments, and claim to hold position, and a *question is settled*, which, no Majesty's advisers have yet determined.

The above, from the *Niles Republican*, expresses our sentiments exactly. It is a bank in a neighbor ring state does not pay specie or its equivalent for its bills, it is at once cried down as an insolvent or worthless concern, and its money is rejected as worse than useless. But here, in Indiana, our Banks may engage eternally, so that no one knows whether they have a dollar with which to secure the bill holder, and charge you seven or eight per cent for cashing in exchange for their own bills, and yet their money is cracked up, as the *very ne plus ultra* of a good currency. This is wrong. We cannot expect our Michigan friends to resume while Indiana remains in a state of suspension; of course such a measure would be ruinous to them. The only true way is to make all pay specie, then we know what is, and what is not, good. If the democrats have a majority in the House this year we hope they will take this subject up, and try the bottom of our backs. We should not be surprised if it proved no better than some of the persecuted Michigan banks.

RESUMPTION AGAIN.—We extract the following from an article in the Madison Courier of the 15th inst. It breathes the right spirit, and evinces the true state of public feeling:

The democratic members of the next legislature, must be aware of the fact, (and if any one should not be, we hope he will make enquiry and satisfy himself upon the subject,) that the democracy of the State are decidedly opposed to individuals issuing paper money, under any circumstances; and still more decidedly opposed to the existence of a *Bank* within the State, which refuses, for a moment to redeem all her obligations in specie, when demanded within banking hours; and hence the great body of the people look to them to wind up the only chartered Bank in the State, if she does not resume immediately and continue, without any suspension hereafter, prompt payment of her debts in good faith, and in *constitutional* money.

The objection which first seems plausible to some, that the Bank would be under the necessity of distressing many of her debtors, in case she was required to wind up her affairs, should have no weight whatever with the Legislature:—For two good and sufficient reasons, *Bailey Jarvis'*, first, because the Legislature, in passing an act to close the concern, could and should put a provision in the act, giving each debtor a series of years in which to pay his indebtedness, with 6 per cent. interest, by making both annually secure; and secondly, because, when the Books come to be opened, it will be found that all, or very nearly all, of the large debts due the Bank, are coming from the Directors of the Mother Bank, and Branches, who "might have had better luck, and died when they were young."

We think the time peculiarly propitious for the *democracy* in every State where they are in power, (or where they can get Virginia abstractumists enough to join with them in the effort, to insure success,) to force all Banks within their respective States to immediately resume and continue specie payments, or "walk out of the ring" and close up their concerns; we are certain nothing more is necessary to accomplish that great end for which the people, and especially the traders, so earnestly and so fondly call—a regulation of the Exchanges; and now is the very time to prove it, by actual experiments, when *feelers* are "feeling" for four years, at least, in their efforts to establish a U. S. *Bank*, the only thing which they say, can regulate exchanges.

HURRAH FOR SENATOR BENTON!—His triumph over Harry of the West after a debate of two hours!—Senator Benton succeeded in causing the fortification bill to be amended so as to appropriate \$75,000 for the building of a Western Army. The bill as it passed the House contained no appropriation for the West, and hence was opposed by the Western Democratic members *en masse*. Mr. Clay was angry at the success of Col. Benton that he got his friends in the House to agree to the amendment and send the bill back to the Senate to allow it to recede. But Benton instantly moved that the Senate to *veto* up its amendment, and after a violent debate for more than two hours, in which Col. Benton, Mr. Clay, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Prentiss of Vermont, Mr. Tallmadge, Mr. Wright, Mr. Linn, Mr. Walker, and Smith participated, the question was taken and Col. Benton's motion was carried!

A CORRECT VIEW.—That excellent democratic paper, the Concord (*Mass.*) *Freeman*—which sustains the views of the New Hampshire Democracy in reference to corporations—says, "the doctrine of making members of corporations liable in their individual capacity for the debts of the corporation, is regarded by the federal party as very unreasonable and unjust. Yet in England, where associated wealth receives more favors and is subjected to fewer restrictions than in any other government in the universe, the numbers of all kinds of joint-stock companies are held liable in their individual capacity for the debts of the company, and that for some years after the company may have ceased as such to act." This is right and just, and it should be the law of the world over.

SINGULAR DISASTER.—The Lenox (*Mass.*) *Enterprise* gives an account of a remarkable occurrence on the line of the Great Western Rail Road last week. A few miles west of the summit, the track passes over a swamp, which has been filled up with dirt, and was supposed to be perfectly firm and secure. About 15 minutes after the evening train had crossed this swamp on Thursday last, the track suddenly sank down in the water to the depth of from twenty to thirty feet, for the length of about 100 feet. It is most fortunate that the disaster did not occur while the train was passing over this portion of the track, as few of the passengers could have escaped. It is supposed that although a very large quantity of the dirt has been thrown into the swamp, no bottom has yet been reached.

COMING RIGHT.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Post writes:

"We hear that three of the whigs elected to the Senate of Virginia, have renounced and denounced whiggery, and declared themselves in favor of Tyler and the Vetos, and State Right's democracy. That settles Mr. Archer's case. From Tennessee, too, we have letters showing that we shall have two anti-South Senators from that State."

MISSISSIPPI CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.—The Natchez *Advertiser* says the whig candidate named life a *peditar*, whilst the democrat candidate came out like a blacksmith.

THE BRADDEAUX MAIL ROBBERS.—We learn from the Pittsburgh *Morning Chronicle*, that a United States deputy marshal has arrested Mrs. Collins, the mother-in-law of the celebrated Dr. Braddeau, on suspicion of being concerned in the robberies of which he had been convicted. More discoveries have been made in relation to the affair. Mrs. Collins has been committed to jail in default of bail to the amount of \$5000, which was required.

NOTRE-DAME BOUNDARY.—We learn from the eastern papers that the U. S. troops have left Houlton, Maine, for the purpose of taking possession of, and retaining the posts at Aroostook and Fish River, taking with them all the necessary implements for clearing roads, and erecting quarters, barracks, &c. A military road is to be constructed at the expense of the Government from Houlton to Fish River—a mail route established, with a post office at Fish River.

MR. FAIRFIELD, the democratic candidate for Governor of Maine, makes the following remarks on the Boundary Question, in reply to a letter asking his views on that subject:

"In regard to our boundary question, patience is exercised. The hope of an amicable adjustment is nearly extinguished. After years upon years of patient waiting, we seem to be as far from a restoration to our entire territory as we were at the commencement. Our forbearance has but served to exalt the hopes and increase the arrogance of those who are contending with us. A mere diplomatic issue, by logic of time, has become a serious and contentious affair. An offer to purchase, a quarter of a century ago, a small strip of land on our north-eastern border, soon ripened into a claim of title—since it is day to this, has been swelling and expanding, until it covers one third of the territory of a State, larger than all the rest of New England. A single mail carrier, wending his solitary way throughout the paths of the "highlands," is followed by small companies of post-wagons, gathering men, a succession by cutting and sending down the stream to a market, at the foot of the trees standing upon their margin. These are succeeded by formidable bands of pluniers under the eye of wealthy and respectable merchants, sweeping our forest, and encroaching on lands by the square mile, and so comes a *King's Recovery*, who, under the authority of His Majesty's bonds, facts and decrees, make permanent military establishments, and claim to hold position, and a *question is settled*, which, no Majesty's advisers have yet determined."

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STEAM CANAL BOAT.—Mr. John Crossland, of Pottsville, Pa., is constructing a canal boat to be propelled by steam power. It is built on a new principle, and the engine, when completed, will weigh one ton. The inventor was the first person to open a direct trade between New York and Potts-

ville.

GLORIOUS INDEPENDENCE OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—By the steamship Columbia, we learn that there are now about 900 weavers in the manufacturing estab-

lishments in Manchester, out of employment. Such a state of things existed in this country, as is Lowell for instance, would not the federalists attribute it to the want of a national bank?

JOHN OF COMMERCE AND THE LIBEL SUIT.—The N. Y. Courier publishes the following from a back number of the Journal of Commerce, as the article containing the alleged libelous matter, for which a suit has been brought by Messrs. Alsop and Griswold against the editors of that paper. The damages are laid at one hundred thousand dollars.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES IN NEW YORK.—It is said in the money circles that this institution is to cease early in August. It is also said that the gentleman who has been its manager, Messrs. Griswold and Alsop, make a good thing of it. They made a bargain with Mr. Briddle while he was in his glory, to let as agents for the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania during the continuance of his charter, at a certain salary. Now the Bank wishes to wind up its affairs and terminate its agencies; but the agents here claim to go on, according to the bond. A suit was commenced in the case, which has been settled by allowing the agents some two hundred thousand dollars to give up the contract. The money for the purchase of the lot and the erection of the bank building, was furnished by the Bank in Philadelphia, and a show of capital made by depositing there a large amount of "loans and discounts," already made, a large part of which still remains as it was when placed here. It will perhaps be known now, what the peculiar character of that bank was, and its relation to that in Philadelphia, which enabled those who knew, to swear that it was, and was not, until the metaphysicians were confounded. The building we suppose, has been the real estate in New York, referred to in the statement of the mother bank.

LIGHT IN A DARK PLACE.—So shines a good idea in a naughty world!—We find the following excellent sentiments in a communication on the outside of the Philadelphia Gazette (wing). It is better than anything political we ever saw inside of that journal. The scope of the writer is to recommend the *let alone* principle of the Constitution, that it will be done away with as speedily as possible.

WAR MOVEMENTS.—The Springfield, Illinois, Journal of a late date says:—"The Secretary of War has written to Governor Carlin, informing him that the United States Government were about to forward, to some point on the Rock river, arms and ammunition, to be subject to the order of the Governor in case hostilities should commence between this country and the British and Indians. Rather ominous."

MORE JAIL BIRDS.—We see it stated that *Whiting*, the cashier of the Gallipolis Bank, and Knapp, the President of the Mineral Point Bank of Wisconsin, are in prison awaiting their trials. One, we believe, is in an eastern, the other in a western jail. It was this Mineral Point Bank that the whigs in the Wisconsin Legislature last winter protected from an investigating committee. The President was caught with \$100,000 of its funds in his possession, making off, —Ohio Statesman.

FLORIDA.—The N. Y. Advertiser of the 2d inst. contains the following:

"The latest news from Florida is that Haleck Hajdo has been captured by East, Anderson. He is the second in command to Haleck Easton, who will now be taken beyond a doubt."

THE WINGED WHIG.—All that this little document asks of the people, is that they let it alone and mind their own business; it assures them that it is above money; that it comes to stretch its arm over them as a protector from foreign foes, and that it stands as a mediator to remove internal difficulties. How simple that proposition; how easy the demonstration; but how mighty the results. Will the people let this instrument alone in its operation, giving careful attention to the principle on which it works; or will they run at the call of popular demagogues, who divert the attention of the people, that they may apply a strong principle to the Constitution, and having attained their objects, leave the people to suffer the consequences of the derangement?"

HURRAH FOR SENATOR BENTON!—*His triumph over Harry of the West after a debate of two hours!*—

—Senator Benton succeeded in causing the fortification bill to be amended so as to appropriate \$75,000 for the building of a Western Army. The bill as it passed the House contained no appropriation for the West, and hence was opposed by the Western Democratic members *en masse*.

AN OLD M'LEOD CASE.—We are informed that about the year 1794 or '95, a gentleman, a citizen of Vermont, by the name of M'Lean, was arrested in Canada for alleged hostile intentions against the British Provinces. He was tried, condemned and hung at Montreal, without any attempt on the part of the American government for his release. We do not remember to have seen any account of this case; but the particulars could be ascertained and republished they would be interesting at the present time. Our informant says he has a distinct recollection of hearing the fact mentioned, when he was young, by a gentleman who was in Canada at the time of the execution.—Salem Register.

THE NEW CABINET.—The N. Y. Post briefly notices the nine members of the Cabinet as follows:

—Walter Forward, who is nominated to the post of Secretary of the Treasury, is a western Pennsylvania lawyer, a native of one of the New England states, who went early into life at Pittsburg, and rose to eminence at the bar. He is known not to agree with the Clay party on the banking question. On the other hand, he is a high-spirited man, and strongly attached to the muscle-constituted system.

Abel P. Upshur, who is named for the department of the Navy, is an ingenious Virginian, fond of open starg and refining. He has written some essays upon algebra, in which we believe, he maintained the extreme Sedgwick theory.

John McLean, an of Ohio, a Justice of the Supreme Court, formerly a member of the War Department, and now proposed by Mr. Tyler for the War Department, is an ambitious man, extremely fond of political management, with a good deal of aptitude for business.

Hugh S. Legare, whom Mr. Tyler has selected to fill the place of Attorney General, holds in politics much the same position with regard to parties in the country, that the descendants hold in France. He is eloquent and erudite, but less very practical.

John C. Calhoun, who is to be the Secretary of State, has brilliant literary reputation will make his accession to the cabinet ornamental at least.

Dr. Charles A. Wickliffe, who it is supposed will be nominated to the place of Postmaster General, we say very little. He belongs to a family of Kentuckians whose disk of Mr. Clay is well known.

The new cabinet, like the last, will be composed altogether of lawyers.

REMARKABLE FACT.—Before the adoption of the federal constitution, South Carolina exported as much as all the New England States put together, and imported foreign goods and consumed them too; three times the amount imported by the great State of New York! In 1789 the imports were as follows:

South Carolina, 555,000 £ sterling.
New York, 189,000.

"The same relative proportion of imports is preserved" says Hunt's *Merchants' Magazine*, "until the adoption of the federal constitution, when we find them to be in the year 1791, as follows:

New York, 3,222,000
South Carolina, 1,520,000.

Now, New York imports fifty times as much as South Carolina.

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DEATH OF THE U. S. BANK.

No sound was heard save the Cashier's wail.

As the last dooloon was counted.

Not a clerk discharged his tailor's bill.

When he from his desk discounted.

The Teller told his tale of woe.

And the Payee refused to pay.

The Attorney he turned his back to.

And the Runner he ran away.

Not a single quibble disturbed his breast,

On account of the slight defalcation.

The *Globe* has a warm paragraph in favor of Mr. Clay, as a candidate for the Presidency.

EFFECTS OF THE VETO.—After the first *Fiscality*, came what *risé* to 90 cents. Since the *veto*, we have no doubt it will be up to ONE DOLLAR. So much for Democracy.—Franklin Dem.

DECARED TO BE USEFUL.—The Circuit Court of Rankin county, Miss., at its late session, decided that a loan, made by a bank, of depreciated bank paper, being an unsound transaction, is null and void, and that no collections should be enforced on debts thus contracted.

THE GERMAN BANK OF WOOSTER was chartered in 1816, as a bank, by an act drawn up and urged through the Legislature, by Alfred Kelly, the chief of Federal paper-makers in Ohio, and was re-organized in the season of 1828, under the Federal Whig Administration of Gov. Vance.

The Albany Evening Journal states that it was Benjamin Left, now in Auburn State Prison, who was brought into the country to serve the penitentiary.

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